#### K---s on both Sides.

In which are the

# CHARACTERS

OF

Some R--'s not yet describ'd;

With a true Description of

An Old Whig, and a Modern Whig; an Old Tory, and a Modern Tory; High-flyer, or Motly;

As also of a

Minister of State.

By the fame Author.

LONDON,

Printed for John Baker, at the Black-Boy in

Price 6de

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### Epistle Dedicatory

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#### HONEST MEN

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## BOTH SIDES.

I Am (atisfy'd no Body else will like the following Book, and how great your Number is, I know not; but this I know, that I take this Pamphlet to be the Test of every Man's Honesty, as Mr. Bay's Play was of every Man's Wit; or it may be compar'd to the Spear of Ithuriel, when it touches any Hypocrite, tho' in the Shape of an Honest Man; it will make him immediately confess

The Ephtic Didicatory.

confess the Devil, and rail and curse like any broken Gamester, or bilk'd Coachman. I have said, that I know not your Number, Gentlemen, but yet I fancy, if you wou'd all come to a good Understanding with one another, you wou'd really be too hard for the Rogues on both Sides; which is the bearty Wish of,

Gentlemen,

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### Rogues on both Sides.

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An Old Whig, and a Modern Whig; An Old Tory, and a Modern Tory, High-Flyer, or Motly, &

Power in eather, cannot rule the Netton, as we

Remember a curious Piece written on the Character of a Trimmer; in which a Trimmer was justly provid to be much better than either Whig or Tory; since he was byas'd by nothing but the Publick Good, and enclin'd either to the Whigs, or to the Tories, as they pursu'd that End. This Character has since been rang'd under the Title of the Flying Squadron, which a great while kept a just Balance betwirt the two Parties, whose Violence or Self-Ends wou'd else have overset the Boat. I grant that Men of this Principle have been fall n on by both Parties, and the sam'd Law of Athens urg'd against them, that in Disputes between

tween the Citizens there should be no Neuters. But whatever might have been the Grounds and Reason of that Law, at that Time; it is certainly evident, that in ours it must be very prejudicial to the Publick: for if all were equally mad, Destruction must follow, and no wholsome or moderate Councils take place, and the Divisions run fo high, that nothing but the Extirpation of one Side, cou'd please the other; that so the fear of a Rival being taken away, the prevailing Party might commit what Exorbitancies they pleas'd, without any Curb, or Opposition; whereas when by the Trimmer the Balance is held fo even. that the Roguerics, or Milmanagement of either is overpoised, and toffes them up in the Air, the Rapine and Avarice, as well as Ambition of Power in either, cannot ruin the Nation, as we have lately found by Experience.

It is true, that we have in few of our Reigns found the ill Advisers punished, for abusing the Prince's Ear, or his Power; nay, we have generally seen the Prince himself animadverted, and the foul Advisers Rewarded, and exalted into Places of Power, and Trust. To prevent the successive Sufferings of the Crown, there was an Act made, that no Courtiers shou'd fir in Parliament after the Demise of her present Majesty, and that every Counsellour shou'd Sign the Advice he gave to his Prince, that if it were against the Law, and the good of the Subject, or out of any sinister Design, the Adviser shou'd receive his due Punishment, and the Crown be free; which wou'd

wou'd remove all Disputes of Jure divine, and Resistance, and the like; since then the Crown cou'd never be Resisted, as never deviating from the facred Coronation Oath, or breaking the fundamental Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom.

To this it has been urg'd, that no Counsellour wou'd venture to give his Advice, fince tho' it might be well meant, it might not be Successful; but by this they would avoid the Force of the Question, and the reason of the thing, without making any tolerable Pretence. For 'tis not to be suppos'd, that any Counsellour wou'd be call'd to Account for any Advice, which by its dependance on Chance or Fortune may want a happy Event; but for such which relate to the Laws and Liberties of the People, of which both Prince and Counsellour ought to consult the Safety; for let the Event be ever so happy, of Advice that tends to the Invasion of our Laws and Liberties. the Counfellour is the more Criminal, by being the more Successful.

As for all Advice which relates to the Management of Peace or War, by Sea or Land, that must be uncertain, and the referred to the best Judges of the matter, may miscarry. But this is all, that has been ever alledged for the abrogating that admirable Legacy to our Crown and Liberties, of King William, by the Whigs, who perhaps annulled it, because established by a Tory Parliament.

The other Act was, the incapacitating Courtiers from fitting in the House of Commons; this

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was likewise a Royal Legacy of King William, which would have fecured our Liberties more, than all the Laws we have; and indeed, put an end to the Violence at least of our Parties. who make all this ftir, who confecrate the Miscarriages, and Crimes indeed of the Ministry, in hopes of Places; who, as they purchase the Votes of others, to get into the House, so sell their own when they are there. Not that I am of Opinion, that there ought to be no Person that has a Place at Court, shou'd fit in the House, it being necessary, that the Secretaries of State, and some few others, shou'd be there. But to have fo many Scores, that have Places, and fo many Scores, who for that Reason expect Places, is to make our Liberties very precarious; and to keep up this Bone of Contention, which creates Feuds between Brothers and Brothers; Husbands and Wives; Fathers and Children; and makes Neighbours fall out with one another, and call hard Names, encreasing Enmity and Strife, only for my Lord this, or my Lord that, and Sir Thomas, or Sir Harry, and Squire such an one, and Squire such an one, that they may get Places, fill their Pockets, and drein ours. And tho' the Lord, the Knight, and the Squire, act contrary to their profess'd Principles never to much, their Actions are made like the Tribuneship of the People among the Romans, most holy and most inviolable. And thus on both fides, Tories as well as Whigs, tho' in a less degree hitherto.

The Violencies of Parties are now come to that extravagant Biggottry to Men, and not Principle; that if any Demagogue cries out in a Shower of Rain, that it rains butter'd Turnips, the whole Party will face one down, that it is fo. nay, believe it so far themselves, that they'll bring out their Pewter Platters & Earthen Diffies. and Copper and Brafs Veffels, to catch them; and eat whatever these receive with a perfect Ifraelitiff Faith fince it feems to them to be no other, than their Leaders rell them it is.

Nannius, a zealous Whig, was confulting with three or four Companions, what Tavern to fpend the Evening in; and the Vine in Long-Acre being propos'd, Nannius cries out, Dammee, 'tis a Tory Tavern, and the Dog cannot have good Wine; never considering, that it was no Damage to the Whig Cause, that the Torys know, and love good Wine, and they have ever fince their Birth, to the Day of the date hereof.

Tabitha, a good pious pains taking Sifter, lives within the Precincts of Lambeth-Marth; She washes Linen with that Address, that every Customer recommends her to his Acquaintance; but it happens, that the frequents the Morning Lectures of the Saints, and remembers not only the Text, but the whole Sermons of the gifted. She was recommended to Furius, a Tory, and a Beau, whole Faith was much in clean Linen, who understanding she was a Whig, cry'd, Stap my Vitals, the Bitch can never wash well, for

the is a Whig; not confidering, that a Whig may love clean Linen, as well as a Tory.

I confess, for my own Part, I was always fo unfortunate, as not to be able to continue long of any Party, that was uppermost; because both Whig and Tory have still been Guilty of Things complain'd of in each other. Both fides have shown Dexterity enough to gain their Poinz, but neither has yet discovered Ability, Moderation, or Justice enough to maintain themselves in their Posts, but have hitherto loft them as weakly and shamefully as they got them, with Address and Judgment : like Generals, who are very Successful in Battles, but never know how, or do not care to pursue the Victory. Perhaps the Tories may now learn Generofity, Zeal for the Publick Good, Moderation, and the like, fince they condemn the Avaricious Rapacioulnels, private Aims, and Violence of the Whigs; or they may yet be like the Whigs, and only praise the Virtues they never practife; and only rail at the Vices of the opposite Party. to get into Power to be guilty of the fame; but Spero meliora. The Wbigs Principles indeed, and the Tory Practice for any Money.

I confess the Difficulty is not easy, as matters go, to know a Whig from a Tory; for those are called Whigs, who act like Old Tories; and those are call'd Tories, who stand up for the Laws and Liberties of their Country, But at a Time, when these hard Names

are impos'd on Men, not only by a contrary Party, but are assum'd by People themselves, without any certain Sense annext to them; it would not be either unuseful or unentertaining, to look into the Rife of these Names of Parties; which are now reviv'd in much different Senses to those, in which they were us'd at their first Appearance in this Nation. The Pamphlet call'd, Faults on both Sides, has told us of their Meaning at their Rife, Tory, an Appellation taken from the wild Irifb. was given the Passive Obedience and Non-refistance Idolizers of the Person of the Prince, without Regard to the Laws, or the Good of Human Society, tho' the Prince's being on all Hands allowed to be instituted for the Good of the People, must of consequence be of less Importance, than that Good; because the Means is always of less Consideration, than the End. Whig was taken from the Scots Presbyterians, and thrown on all the Patriots, who were Zealous for a Legal, not an Arbitrary Monarch; tho' now, through Inadvertence, the Words are inverted, and have quite contrary Meanings. Whence Ignominy falls on some Men, who really deserve our Praise; and Glory descends on Others, who deserve our Abborrence. For Whig and Tory (as I have faid) fignify now no more what they did in the Days of King Charles the II. than they do necessarily imply, Wisdom, or Folly; Honesty, or Knavery, in the Men who are call'd So.

really Whigs, in the old Sense of the Word, are now call'd, and assume the Name of Tories: and others, who are rank Tories, in the Primitive Sense, do not only with an Impudence peculiar to themselves, and visible in all they do or say, assume the Name of Whigs; but which is more strange, are allowed by the sincere; but weak Whigs, to be such; and have a very uncommon Instuence on the Heedlesness, Ignorance, or Corruptness of too many of that Party; so sar indeed, as to destroy the common Notions of Things, and to make Reason and Principle submit to meer Names, and to Persons.

The Evil Consequence of this Mistake has been more, than once extreamly prejudicial to the common Interest of this Nation; not only by giving the Spoilers of it, an Opportunity and Power of executing so sacrilegious a Robbery, but even Impunity, and Security in their Crimes. Shou'd Precedents of this Nature continue as frequent, as they have been; they must inevitably destroy the small, and very weak Remains of Publick-Spirit, and Virtue among us; and afford a Temptation to Villanies so beneficial and so secure, that it will be impossible for the most corrupt that is, the active and pushing) Part of so corrupt an Age to resist it, till the Liberty, Religion, and Property of this Nation are left in either a Domestick, or Foreign Slavery, notwithstanding

or Badvery, in the Men who are called

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Their fake, by waving the Right of Revolution, adhering to the Establishment, and sending the Young Gentleman home again: Let the Tories, if they can, produce any one Instance, like these I have shewn, of their Loyalty and Fidelity to that Princely Race. They pretend, that we are for a Commonwealth, and we with more Justice object to them that they are for Arbitrary Power and Tyranny. Do we think a German Prince will not discern the Difference, and how much better it is to Rule a Free-born People, and a Race of Nobles fit to be his Companions, than a Nation of Slaves and Vallals? The Tories must not think to pass these idle Amusements upon a Wife and Judicious Court, which can never fave them from Turning out, to make room for the True Patrons of the Succession. We all know whose Legacy it was, and can we suppose, that Legacies were intended for Enemies, and not for Friends?

There is another Great Concern, I mean the Security of the Protestant Religion, which I am fure can never flourish as it did, till the Whigs are again empowred to take it under their Protection. Nothing can be more furprizing than to hear Jacobites, Highflyers, and Papifts in Mafquerade, talk of preferving and maintaining the Protestant Religion. As for us, it has been our particular Care, ever fince the Peace of Refinick. It was by our Direction, that the Famous Exposition of the Church of England Articles was written, by which the Inclosure and Pale, that had been made up by the Tories, was thrown open, and a large Gap made, at which, under the Conduct of a Religious Naturalizing Parliament, the Folness of the Gentiles marched in, and by DIR-

joining Us, made our Forces more than a Match for the Enemy. I have heard it faid, that some of These were not Protestants, and that others were not Christians; But did they not renounce Popery in a folemn manner? Did they not swear against Them even in an Unknown Tongue? If This will not make a Man a Protestant, I am at a Loss to know what a Protestant is. Let this therefore be reckoned among the Calumnies of that malicious Party. With what indefatigable Industry have we laboured to bring together, and reconcile under one and the same Protestant Denomination, Deifts, Socinians, Atheifts, Latitudinarians, Libertines, and Free-Thinkers? And can there be any Thing that can contribute more to the Security of the Protestant Religion, than Unity and Concord? When the Tories talk of one Faith and one Mind. They know, that what they attempt to bring about, it is impossible should ever happen in Nature; Men will differ fo long as they are Men; Certainly in the Judgment of all difcerning Persons, the Conduct of the Whigs is much the Wifest, by a General Toleration to make it the Interest of all People not to Divide, tho they do Differ; by which means the whole Body of Protestant Dissenters are drawn infor Parties in the Common Cause of the Church against Popery and Superstition; and yet for This we have been called Presbyterians and Fanaticks; and we have met with all the Opposition in the World from the Tories, whose constant Business it was to Divide the Well-affected as fast as we could bring them together. At the Revolution, when the Protestant Religion was in the utmost Danger, whilst the Tories, to their everlasting Shame and Confusion stood out and kept at

a Distance from that easy Monarch: We fell in with Him, concerted Measures with his Popish Counsellors, and ply'd him with all those Refined Arts, which Envy it self must acknowledge we are Masters of to a Persection; by which we brought about that Blessed Turn, and preserved Religion at a Time, when the Slavish Dastardly Tories were preparing themselves for Smithsteld Market. If therefore we have any Regard for the Reformation, and are Real and Sincere when we Declare against France and Popery, we should join Hands in behalf of Those, who are the most Professed Enemies to Rome, and Hearty Friends to every thing that is called Protestant in Europe.

The Gentlemen, who are now in Power, value themselves upon nothing so much, as upon their Loyalty, and Love of Monarchy, whose Rights and Prerogatives they always talk of defending and supporting. But we are not to try Men upon their own Words. I am politive, if the Actions of the Whigs can make a better Proof of their Fidelity to the Crown, it will foon appear who are the best Subjects of the two. The Learned and Judicious Mr. Fergujon, who was always a Stanch Whig, whilst Youth and Vigour permitted him to be useful and serviceable, in his Account of The Qualifications of a Minister of State, obferves, that a Distrust of themselves was the great Foible of the Family of the Sturts; but. with Submission, I think, their Distrust of the Whigs was a much greater Foible, who with all the most pathetick and solemn Promises imaginable, could never obtain a Permifsion to make them Great and Glorious Monarchs. K. James the Second did indeed trust them for a Time; but it was his Misfortune not to trust B 2 chough

enough of them; and let any one shew me when any one Tory Corporation or County ever addressed the Throne in such high Terms, as the Whigs did at that Time. They afcribed to His. Majeffy, not only an absolute Dominion over the Bodies and Goods, but over the very Souls and Consciences of his Subjects. What could be more fincere, than their wishing, that they had Windows in their Breafts, that His Majesty might fee the Integrity of their Hearts; and to prove that this was their old constant unalter'd Principle, the Tories themselves own, that if the King could have looked through those Glass Windows into their Breafts, he would have found nothing there but Old Standards and Second-hand Furniture. How loyal a Delign was that in the Wbigs, to make the Throne a Co-ordinate Power, and how Rudely and Unjustly has it been Misrepresented? Tho' to an Indifferent, Rational Man, nothing can feem a fairer and more ample Concession, than for the Whigs to allow the same Power to Crowned Heads, that ever they pretended to for themselves. Can it ever enter into the Head of any thinking Creature to imagine, that the Wbigs should oppose the Prerogative, or any the most ample Claim to Dominion; when not fo much as one of the Party can arrive at the Dignity of a Secretary, Treafurer, or Lord Lieutenant, but they presently afsume and exercise all that Glorious Unbounded Authority, which the Tories precend they have disclaimed? By this they cannot be supposed, fince they are only Ministers still, to mean any thing elie but the Support of the Royal Character, which they represent; which is certainly doing Justice to the Rights of Monarchy. But let the Bigots of the other Party go on to cenfure them with

with no more Reason; they will find by Experience, when the long-wish'd for Change comes, that the Whigt are no such Enemies to Soveraignty as they imagine. They have accused them of being the Authors and Abettors of a strange Medley. call'd Mixt Monarchy; but what did they do, when they were uppermost, to deserve this? Did they not push at a Single, Sole, and Total Supreamacy, without any Partners, any Mixture, or Coalition? The Tories vainly dream, that their Paffive Obedience and Non-relistance is the shortest Way toward the establishing of Royal Dominion : but they are, as they used to be, extreamly miftaken. Few Monarchs will ever depend upon that Scheme : and befides, it is whifper'd, that they are not in earnest who propose it; For whatever Men refolve when they are in cool Blood, yet, as Mr. Afgill observes, when they are put into a Fright or a Passion, they know not what they shall do. But the fureit Way to Monarchical Power. is the Republican System of the Whigs. A short Experiment of this fort never failed to produce as good a May-day Monarch as Heart could wish. Crompell and Mallanello went this way to work: they were Whigs in the making, and Tories when they were finished. If ever therefore there be occasion to restore Monarchy, the Whigs ought to be first restored, to pave the Way to that Defign. Their Love of Regal Power is unquestioned; let them go first, and the other will soon follow in course.

If we Consider the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments, I hope no one will deny, but the Whigs have a much greater Regard to This than the Tories; and This is another Reason that ought to incline every True Lover of our Constitution to wish

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wiff and endeavour Their Reftoration. What an Ornament their Leading Orators and Speakers were to the Laft Parliament, the Tories must remember to their Sorrow. The Figure they made, render d'Them but too Formidable, and Hazarded their being made Hereditary, even in fpite of their own Principles. They fell by their own Strength, and their Glory was their Ruin. What might not be Expected from fuch Men, who could win over a Learned and Reverend Bench of Prelates, to the truly Noble and Christian Doty of Self-Condemnation; and reduce Atheists, Deists, and Libertines, at least to a serious Enquiry after the Doctrines of Christianity ? How careless were the Tories of the Senatorial Dignity, when they permitted the Liberties of England and Europe to be disposed of by those who sublisted on the nasty Elective Breath of Scot and Lot Men, Greaty Burgeffes, and Indigent Potwashers? How much nobler was it, to leave This Mighty Decision to an Honourable Committee, Independent of fuch Scoundrels? This was truly Great and like Patriots, for none but such Senators were sie to Chuse Themselves! How many of that Order were Quartered upon Paymafters, Receivers, and the Subalterns of the Chequer? How many held Commissions in Commendam with Burroughs? What vaft Numbers were out upon Subfiltance and at Board-wages? Whilst others Thrived upon Lists, Bounties, and a Competency of Types and Shadows: Whom the Tories, had they been in their Places, would have Deferted and Forfa-ken in the Queen's Bench and Marshalfeas; and what was all this for, but to enable all the Members to Support the Dignity of Parliaments? They were truly fensible, how Great and Ineftimable

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mable the Value of a British Senate was, and therefore staked the Bank, the East India Company the Treasury, and in short, all that Plunder which the Saints had laid afide for the Work of the Lord, in purchasing those Rights and Privileges, which the Tories thought worth no more than a Tub of Ale, and a little good Neighbourhood. It was not possible but the most useful Knowledge in Politicks, must be freely propagated in that School, where Youth were regularly trained up: And as the Order of Nature requires. were taught to Speak, before they could either Write or Read, To declare the Events of War. even in spite of Chance : To conceal the growing Debt, by pronounting the Receivers to have manag'd well, which fet the Bankrupcy still further off: And to publish the Royal Banns, tho' they knew that a ftrict Follower of good Q. Befs muft certainly forbid them, were Attempts, ftrangely Glorious and Heroick: Such as no fucceeding Senate must ever presume to exceed. This therefore must be faid for the Honour of Parliaments, that the a Whig Diffolution is absolutely necessary to retrieve all, and the' a Whig Parliament must meet again, yet such a Whig Parliament will fcarce ever meet at Westminster, beganglo d

Every Body knows, that we are a Nation subsisting upon Trade and Merchandize, and that
the Moneyed Interest is much too heavy for the
Land, in the Ballance of the Publick Accounts.
I need not tell the World, how much the Whige
have encouraged Trade: And that till They are
Restored, we must never expect to see it prosper
and flourish. For did not the Tories clamour against the Bank and East India Company, for not
transmitting those vast Sums to Flanders or the
Indies.

Indies, where only Foreigners would have been the better for them, which they chose rather to fpend in our own Burroughs and Corporations. for the Encouragement of the English Manufactures? I am forry to fay, that fuch a Practice as this, wants no Colours in the Description, to fet it off to the Life. How many Noble Branches of Commerce have been lately funk, and totally lost? The Premiums for Remittances are confiderably abated: The Trafficking with the Debts of the Navy, the vale and profitable Trade to the Straights of Change-Alley, the Split-flick Income, and prodigious Importation of Privy Seals, the Augmentations for Secret Service, the Draw-backs upon Small-beer and Hopps, the Noble Manufacture of the Spanish Wooden-Legg, the Trade of War and of Peace, of Unions and Alliances, the great Advantage of Battles and Sieges, are all in extreme Danger: And God only knows how foon they may be at an end. And who are the Men, whom we are to thank for all this? I need not name the Tories: Every one will fix it upon them: Let them take it off if they can. How did they trump up the South Sea Company upon us, at a Time, when our East India Men began to dream of making both Worlds their own: And that all those, who before the late Whimfical Election, deferved to be fent to the Plantations they had purchased, would once more come to be necessary at Home. Nay not content with this, did they not fet up the African Company to be another Rival in Trade, at a Time too, when the Bank wanted to recover its Lustre: Whose Elective Monarchs had been so lately a Match for the Hereditary, and wanted but a few Points to get over, to be in a Capacity of

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of bidding Money for the Patron of England, and erecting themselves into a Bank of St. George. Did they not bring in French Wines for Tory Healths, to the great Detriment of the Herefordshire Trade. whereas we managed the Correspondence to so much greater Advantage, by the way of Holland and Suffex? If this be not sufficient to prove. how much Trade has been discouraged by the Tories, let the many indigent Families, that pine and labour under their numerous Oppressions, witness against them; let the Sir James's, Sir Gibby's, Sir Harry's, with the Il-lustrious House of Farnese, rise in Judgment against them, who must now starve for want of the other odd Plumb. I know very well, what the Fable of the Fox and the Flies means I wish every Body else knew it as well; certainly they would never trust the Trade of the Publick with those, who have no Stock, who are empty and craving; whereas the Fat and Well-fed should, one would think, be much fitter for the Bufiness; but this is easily evaded: They fay, that Hunger is not fo infatlable as A varice: And that what we call our Wealth, is only the Arrears of the Parish, in the Hands of the old Overfeers, which they can demand at Pleasure; see the Insolence and Folly of the Men! How ridiculous is it to fay, they will not truft us, when they know, we must trust them, or they can never go on with their Trade. Here indeed I must drop the Argument : For I do not wish to see the Whigs restored, till press'd by Neceffity, and the Want of fuch Managers, the poor diffressed Tories come with an awkward Face, and humbly intreat us to take the Shop, the Remainder of the Goods, the Book-Debts, and all the Trade into our own Hands. Again; then

we shall soon see, whether the Proprietors of the Dunghil, or its Offspring, are most likely to grow

fat and prosper.

There has of late been more Noise and Preaching about the Church, than ever was made in it, and all against the poor Whigs: Whereby great Numbers of the Well-meaning Layety, and even of the Clergy themselves, have been drawn into an ill Opinion of them: As if they were Enemies to the Established Religion, and intended the Hurt, if not the Ruin, of the Church of England; we have indeed tried her more than once, even as Silver is tried, but was not this for her Glory? Was she ever purer, or ever more flourishing, than in the Days of Primitive Christianity? And was not that an Age of Trials to the Church? I hope it can never be suppos'd, that Men of our Principles, could have a Defign to advance or promote any other Religion; whilft the Tories by lifting the Church too high, by mounting her upon a Hill and an Eminence, have made her as a Mark and a Butt, whereby she is apparently seated in a Place of Danger, exposed to every Affault; fuch a Situation as this, is no better than a \_\_\_\_Præceps immane Ruinæ \_\_\_ I should be glad to hear one of that Party tell me, whether their erecting Fifty Churches by Act of Parliament, or our filling them by a General Comprehension, be the more meritorious Work of the two; lam fure, no Tory can fay the first is the best of the two, without preferring Stone-Walls and Steeples before the Congregation, a dead Church before a living. What a ridiculous Coil have they kept about the Doctrines of Paffive Obedience and Non-Resistance; could any thing be more for the Service of the Church, than giving the Clergy a Power to defend it? Is not this

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this delivering the Sword to St. Peter, and raifing a Church Militia, whereby the may be able to combat her great Enemies, the Papifts and Presbyterians? Who are the Men, that do most Honour to the Church, they who represent her as a poor, disconsolate, weeping Virgin, pining and forfaken: Ridicul'd by her own Sex, and tamely ravished by ours: Or we, who dress her up as becomes a Warfaring Amazon, with the whole Armour of the King of Hosts whom she serves, able and prepared to defend her felf, to make Princes bow down to the Dust of her Feet, to subdue the Kingdoms of the Earth, which have fo long been promised her, to bind their Kings in Chains, and their Nobles with Links of Iron? When Men will wilfully shut their Eyes against their own Good, and stubbornly refuse to see, or to know their own best Friends, I can't think it possible, but they must be often in Danger, and at last inevitably ruined; what could we be supposed to mean by our hearty Endeavours, to join the Church and the Presbyterians, but to ftrengthen and establish their Power and Interest? The Presbyterians are a Warlike Religion, the greatest Masters of Military Discipline of any Church in Europe: Such an Allie would have been of fingular Use to a declining Clergy, had they been at leifure to confult their own Happiness and Security. We own, we gave a confiderable Check to Convocations, fcarce permitted them to meet, and never fuffer'd them to fit, and we glory in the Management; by this we gave the Church a Demonstration, how much we had her Safety and Honour at Heart, when we would not be Accessary to those unnatural Broils and Contentions, which fo often endanger her Peace, nor put it into the

Power of the Clergy todestroy one another. Can it ever be imagined, that when the first and leading Prelates of the Church were all along in the Secret with the Directors of the Junta, They should not make themselves Masters of all that Fineness of Politicks, that might preserve the Ecclesiastical Constitution, which we had practifed with fuch Success for the Security of the Civil? Did we not by allowing Occasional Conformity. bribe over a great many of the Church's profess'd Enemies to her Communion? And how many Butteresses can we boast of, as useful as their Pillars? If any other Sett of Men can produce the Same Evidence of their fincere Love of the Church and Clergy, we shall not then envy their being so much in Favour. In the mean time, let them pray for our Restoration, as they value the great Affertors of the Revolution, by which she was faved miraculously, and thereby reserved for greater Things, if the will be advised, and submit to her best Suides, who would enlarge her Borders, and make no Distinction between her spiritual Governours, and the Kings and mighty Men of the Earth.

When the Whigs fell, many of those Firm and well contrived Underprops were taken away, which Supported and Adorned the Political Structure: and I would be glad to know, what the Tories have substituted in their Room, or how the Building will stand, unless the Old Master Workmen are again trusted with the Undertaking. Could any thing be of greater Use, a more Loyal and Publick-spirited Institution, than the Kit-Kat? By this Society, the Standard and Meafures of Wit were allowed and approved, and the whole Coinage of Libels and Lampoons managed

naged to the greatest Advantage of the Publick. Hence Orders were Issued to the Anthors, and Prohibitions to the Criticks; and by these Means. the Throne and Ministry were not only preferved from the fecret and open Attacks of Pamphlets and Satyrs, but the Reputation and Beauty of the Fair Circle were fecured from the Infults and Evil Intentions of Time, Nature, or Scandal, with all their Adherents and Abettors. What was the Junta, but a Curb to the Growing Prerogatives of Parliaments, a Spur to Deliberating Generals, a Purgative to a retentive Treafurer, and a careful Guardian and Protector of the Crown? To fee a Member of this Noble Assembly, Condescendingly step down to the Cabinet or Privy Council, must call to our Memories some of the famed Instances of Humility in the Old Triumviri, Archons, or Ephori. And if from this Pinnacle, we Descend to the Cellar; even there we shall find a Set of Patriots, no less careful of the Publick Welfare. Their constant Study was, to Countermine the Plots and Contrivances of their Country's Enemies ; to Discover Treasons unthought of before, and to prevent even the Premeditating a Conspiracy. How slender a Defence of the Crown would the Law prove, without Witnesses? and how happy a Contrivance was it, to prepare These beforehand? Judges are Commissioned, Juries Empannelled, and why not Evidences Provided, that the Cause may be neither Baulked nor Delayed? Only They, who dare not ftand this Teft, will be against it. Let Little Officers, who will not Tell more than they Know, or Secretaries, who will prefume to Know more than their Betters, tremble at this Judicatory: We need no other Proof

Proof of its being the strict Method of Justice, when Those, who will not be Whigs, that is, will not be Honest, are afraid of it. By these Arts, and thefe Affociations, that Loyal Party fecured the Throne, the Publick and Themselves. Can the Tories boaft any Instances of Wisdom and Justice equal to Thefe? I did not mention the Illustrious Assemblies of Treason-Chamber and Somerset House, where only the Names of the Members are fufficient to give a Luftre to the Society, without mentioning their Laws, Orders, or Original Foundation. Let the other Party produce Their Councils and Synods; what Underprops can They lend the Throne or the Publick? Where are Their Meetings, and whom do they confift? Will they upbraid us with Her Grace's Affembly, as worthy to be Compared with any of ours? Will This vie with the Kit-Kat? Will a little Harmless Tea so blind the Eyes of a Lover. that he shall fee Bloom in a Whig Junquil, or curfe the Union of the Lilly and the Rose in a Tory? Gan they Boast of making an Alderman a Wit, or depriving a Revolted Poet of his Genius? Did they ever Tumble a Duke down Stairs, or make a Compleat Beauty out of a Tallow Candle? What Satyrs, Libels, Lampoons, have they given their Imprimatur to? Shew me that Crown'd Head that is the Worfe, or that Rebel that is the Better for 'em. By what Authority do they meet? who is their Protector? What Gods have they Demolished, and what Demigods placed in their Room? Or will they presume to fhew us their Fam'd October Club? A Self-created Creature, as much below a Parliament, as our Junta was above it. Shall a few Whetters be compared to Those, who drank all, and yet were not

squires, whom we had long fince Drained, compare with Those who Glory in their Spoils? Sometimes indeed, they are Elevated into the Imitation of our Genius, and then they Deviate into Whigs, answer their own Questions, and put the Negative upon Themselves; but in their ordinary Gapacities, they can only Blacken a Name, where we could Erase one; can only Design a Model of that Scaffold, which we could Finish. Such are the Supports the Tories lend the Government, such their Councils and Assemblies! How soon will they vanish, when our Morning comes again; when instead of their stale Accounts of the Constitution, Protestor, Junta, and Kit-Kat,

shall be the Great Political Mystery.

That which confirms me in my Belief, that the Reign of the Tories will be short, is, because they do all they can to Lessen the Number of their Subjects, and to look upon the Diffenters as scarce Naturalized. The World knows their Settled and Professed Dislike of the Toleration: and it should seem unnecessary to vindicate the Whigs upon this Article, which makes another very good Reason for their Restoration. Was it posfible for us to shew the Dissenters in a better Light, or to make them appear more worthy of the Indulgence the Law has given them, than by convincing them of the Necessity they lay under, to Practife that most Charitable and most Christian Duty of Occasional Conformity? Could we give a better Security to their Party, than by Increasing their Numbers; an Argument, which they never failed to make the best Use of they could, and by placing Deifts, Socinians, Libertines, and Free-thinkers, in the same Rank with them. them, and putting both under the favourable Protection of the very same Statute? Did we not fling them in a Flying Squadron of those called Moderate Men, who did them a World of Service, tho' their Principles and those of the Diffenters were at the utmost Opposition: For by appearing chiefly on that Side, they strengthen'd that Party, and served to amuse the Enemy? Did we not Encourage the Reformation Acts, whereby the Saints, whose Sins lay quite another way, fucked no small Advantage out of those Iniquities. which themselves least followed and admired? We faw and confidered well, the antient Enmity between the Presbyterians and Independents: How they Reviled, Persecuted, and Clawed one another, till we timely Interposed, Reconciled both Sides, put Independent Congregations under Presbyterian Teachers, and made them one Church. and brought even Contradictions to meet for their fakes, whilst the Northern Kirk laughed at the Motly Monster, and we were content to bear their Reproaches. Did we not bring fome of them over to the Doctrine of Lawn Sleeves, and how much was that for their Advantage? How much greater therefore are our Pretentions to their Favour, than those of the Tories? For which Reason, we call upon them to fight our Battels, and to exert themselves and the Courage of their Ancestors in our Behalf, and to bring about another Happy Restoration.

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As no Set of Men do more cordially Profess to humour the People in all reasonable Requests than the Wbigs; so they are abundantly prepared to Gratify the present Cravings and Importunity of their antient Allies, the Multitude. How many hearty Promises did the Tories make them, that they

they should have a Holyday for St. Giles's and Tower-hill, together with a sufficient Quantity of Roaft-meat to their October? But these things are utterly forgotten now they are in Power, and should think of Performances. They begin to argue now, that the Guilt of a Publick Plunderer is his Best Security; that Necnons are a Plea sufficient to overthrow the strongest Charge; that the Condemning the Rich is without Precedent; and that the worst Malefactors are pitied at the Gibbet. Whereas, if the Whigs were once restored, they would foon find a Way to oblige them, who know fo well how to punish False Brethren, and to manage a Decent Execution to advantage. Do we think, they would Permit those Criminals to escape, who built a Scaffold for their own Party; and put an End to a well-established Uforpation with a Prodigious Farce? Can we believe, that they would ever forgive those Pettycoat Party-men, who staked the Cause of the Lord and his Saints, against a Tea-table Quarrel; and put it upon the same Lay with a Dispute about Commodes and Furbeleaus? They know but little of the Temper and Wisdom of the Whigs, who think they will not be ready at any time to deliver up to the Paws of the most Lyon-like Tories, All Those, who falfly assumed that Venerable Name, and debased their Party under the Impudent Pretence of Modern Improvements; and basely went off from the Good Old Cause, and the Gallant Principles of the Ludions, the St. Johns, the Hambdens, the Sidneys, and Harringtons; Men that were Born in worse Times, and yet behaved Themselves much Better. Can we fee the Union turned against us, and Those who used to be First in the Cause, now servilely Truck-

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Truckling to the Tories, and taking their Pay instead of their Plunder, and not sufficiently resent
the Folly, and as heartily prosecute their Treachery, who would not draw the Union closer,
and with a handsome Equivalent make our Brethren Whigs as well as Britons? Now at length
our Eyes are open; and we may discern of what
Species our famed Converts are; we may easily
see the old Leven of the Tories still prevails in
them, and that they took Resuge with us, only
because they were rejected at St. Germains: Is
therefore our honest Friends in Holborn and Moorfields, have a Mind to a Procession; let them Restore the Whigs, and I'll engage, they shall have

it at the Expence of our own Party.

How can we ever expect to fee Moderation, the most lovely of all Christian Vertues, flourish again, unless the Whigs are Restored? The Tories do not so much as name This Vertue amongst Their Party, but with Abhorrence; and how did they oppose and revile us, whenever they found us inclined to practife it? When out of a vast Number of Papists and Facobites, we singled out but one to make an Example, Ex post facto, How was our Moderation misrepresented? When we aimed at an utter Expulsion, and declared openly for Root and Branch: Being refolved not to leave fo much as one Tory either in the Executive or Legislative Branch, with what Invectives did That Rampant Party open against our Clemency? And yet how Great was our Mercy. who were only contented not to Prefer, instead of Punishing as we ought, the profest Enemies of the Publick? When we Tolerated every thing but One or Two Articles of the Church, Justice it felf could not preferve our candid Proceedings from

from being Reflected on. Others might punish every thing, and remit nothing, and yet claim the Character of Upright Patriots : We granted a General Indulgence, and only put a Restraint upon two or three Crimes, and yet are call'd Bigotted and Intemperate. What Tryal, what Debate, what Publick Cause, was there, in which we had not a very tender Regard for our own and the Nation's Friends? With what Face then can they complain of our Want of Moderation? Is it usual for Men to talk perpetually of Moderation. and to found scarce any thing else from the Senate. the Bench, the Bar, the Press, and the Pulpit; if they never intended to practife any fuch Duty? Can we be thought so mad as to accuse the Tories, when they presume to inquire into any Backslidings of the Faithful, of the Want of Moderation, if we did not believe there was such a Vertue? Take a View of us in the Proceedings and Conduct of our Viceroys, our Secretaries, our Judges, our Bishops, and all our Subalterns, and then accuse us of failing in this Duty if you can? In short, give us the Power again, if you would try our Temper: For fo fond were we of Moderation, that we had a Spice of it even in our Manners, our Sense, our Good-nature, our Honesty, our Religion.

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Let the Union, which wants so much to be E-stablish'd and Fortisied, be another Reason for Restoring the Wbigs; who sirst contriv'd it, happily accomplish'd it, and seem to have a Title to take Care of it, as a Child of their own. Is it reasonable, that the Tories should step in, and reap the Fruits of our Labours? That they should run away with the Glory of a Treaty, and leave us the Shame of a Consederacy? Must we lose a convenient Place to land our New Revolu-

tions in? Did we for this fend for them of the North to be Catechiz'd under our Secretaries, that they should revolt, and go to the Episcopalians for Confirmation. I appeal to that truly Learned and Honest Statesman, Mr. Daniel de Foe, who has so bravely attempted to free that Nation from the last Resort to England, and so boldly advanc'd our English Lords to a Degree of Honour, Surpasfing Turks, Indians, and other inferiour Trucebreakers; nay, has compar'd them even to the King of S----, Whether now the Honey-Moon is over, and the Jointure and separate Maintenance fettled, the Bride, as he well expresses it, he not as willing as We to part? Does he not affore ps, That We united with them as Presbyterians? And are not Presbyterians Whigs? Now if they turn Tories, how can the Treaty be observ'd, unless We are again Restor'd, and Put into a Power and Capacity of Keeping Them Right?

But there is another prevailing Argument, that ought to plead for Us: I mean, the due Application of that Noble Invention, call'd a Sponge. Let the Tories deny if they dare, that the Whigs were the Authors of this curious Device, and in how critical a Juncture was it found out? Just as the growing Debt of the Nation was Rifing to fo prodigious a Sum, as must make that Admirable Rarity of immediate Use and absolute Necesfity. Whereas under the Dilatory Conduct of the Tories, the long Entail of Debts under which the Nation groans, is in a fair Way to be fecur'd: Our Merchants who have studied the Wars fo long, are now like to be paid the dull old Way of Interest and Principle, without any Prospect of fhorter Methods: Not the least Hopes of Plunder are left them : Nor so much as the airy Appear-

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wrangling and Quarrelling for it ever fince the old one.

If we are not to be reftor'd to all our Power. yet trust us only with the White Staff, with the Magician's Rod; for what Tory of the Pack, Red bot or Moderate, will ever handle it to fo good an Advantage, or do so many Romantick Feats with it as when it was in our Hands? It fortified those who were within the Circle, and made those without dance after us to no Purpose. Was there ever a nobler Piece of Enchantment acted in the Hay-market? Did we not raise Castles, build Fleets, kill Giants, destroy Monsters, erect Palaces, mount Witches upon Broomstaves, and employ Devils without Number? And was it not reasonable we should be paid for a Raree Show, so wonderful and surprizing? Let others raise Millions to end the War, we did it to carry the War on. It is true, the Present Sett of Men write a good Hand, understand Accounts, and can form a Ballance or Sum Total to Admiration: Give us the Power then; make us the Squires, and let them be our Stewards and Baileys. I am fure, if we are not foon reinstated in the Treasury and Exchequer, the Tories will begin a most terrible and bloody Persecution; and no less than the total Overthrow and Massacre of the Whigs will satisfy them: for what a Temptation will it be to that honest Party to desert, when it is no longer for their Interest to be Whigs? Tho' they cannot be Trusted, yet they will Trust, which is bad; where Seven or Eight per Cent. is the Reward of their Faith, the Tories are fure to cut them off at a Blow ; For where their Treasure is there will their Heart be also. Have

Have we any Regard to sweet English Freedom? any Detestation of Chains and Slavery? Let the Whigs be Restor'd; the great Patrons and Supporters of Liberties. Whilft they Reign'd was there any Complaining of Oppression? any extraordinary Bulinels at the Old Buily, the Secretary's Office, or before the Attorney General, or Serjeant at Arms? Were there any accumulative High Crimes, any constructive Treasons, or any Scandal by Interpretation? Was there any Dread upon the Subject from Committees of Affections. or of Examinations? Did not the Press, and the Bar, and all Sorts of Pulpits, run Riot as they pleas'd? The Church, the Throne, the Mitre, together with the dead Letter of the Law and the Gospel were not exempted: All the Restraint was, that no one should teach Fundamentals, or should libel the Saints and the Elect, and was not this just and reasonable? But to what Extravagances of Tyranny are the Tories now hurrying? If we Whigs do but fin over our old Precedents, and claim the Rights and Liberties, which, because they were our own, we very equitably denied to others; presently they step in, and plead those very Laws, and would inflict those very Penalties, which we made and fettled, as if they, forfooth, the sworn Enemies of the Government, were upon a Level with its best Friends and Supporters? Nay, are they not making what Haste they can to Remove those Incumbrances which lay hard upon the Crown, which we plac'd there, on Purpose to embarrass the Prerogative, and make the Assertors of Liberty necessary, and fit to have all the Power? These the Tories are now throwing off, and ungratefully attempt to load them on our Shoulders, who despise their Malice, and at the fame

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fame time laugh to fee their Folly, in admiring and contemplating the happy Union between Majesty, Goodness, Piety, Compassion, and Tenderness, whilst they want the Sense to improve a Royal Foible: and know not the right Use they ought to make of those convenient Vertues, tho' they have our Instructions ringing in their Ears, and our Examples fresh in their Memories.

Let any of the Hack-Writers among the Tories tell me, whether they ought not to be reftored to Power, who best know how to keep and defend it? How can they expect to stand long, who are so easily blown down with every Puff of Wind? Whereas we, who make Storms, can abide them. A civil Message, a Frow, a short Billet, or even the Blafting of the Breath of the Royal Nostrils, could fend the poor heartless Tories packing; and deprive them of all; whereas we stood out manfully, buillied the State, defied, swagger'd, talk'd of our Generals, our Admirals, our Rights, our Riches: Appealed to the Army, cried out for Help to Holland, bid the Bank stand by us, and like brave Champions. neglected nothing that was for our Honour and Safety; and here I must beg leave to make use of the Prince of Conde's Words upon another Occafion, How well do such Men deserve Power, who could so bravely defend it! What have we done, that we did not and do not still justify? Have they convinced us of any one Fault? They must be shallow Politicians indeed, who can believe, that fince we were turned out with fo much Difficulty, we shall not find it easy to come in again.

There is an Argument, upon which the Roman Catholicks value themselves more than upon any other; they fay, that Protestants allow Salvation in their Communion, the' the Papists deny Salvation in a Protestant Communion; when it is much the safest way to be a Papist: Because both Sides agree, that he may be faved: Whereas the Protestant has only the Word of his own Party for his Security: And this Argument gives the Catholicks much the best of the Lay. tho' the Whigs have all the Aversion in the World to Popery; yet they never thought it a good way to take Advice of an Enemy, and to learn his Ways; Reason is to be heard from whatever Quarter it comes: And therefore with a great deal of Justice, they have palmed the very fame Argument upon the Tories; we deny them the very Power and Possibility of being honest Men or good Subjects: And we have good Grounds for this, how otherwise would such a Practice confift with the great Duty of Moderation, which every Body knows we profess. And according to this Perswasion, when we were in Power, we would not leave so much as one of them in the Ministry. But on the other Hand. the Tories, tho' they clamour at the very Word Moderation, do not deny us the Possibility of being good Subjects: For when they are in, they admit great Numbers out of our Party, to be Partners of their Power; truft, carefs, and believe us, let us into the Secret, and divide the Profits with us; when a Man therefore turns Tory, he runs much the greatest Hazard of Exclution: But all is Rugg, as the Gamesters say, with the Wbigs; and this is another never failing Reafon, why the Whigs will, and shall, and must Great prevail.

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Great has been the Trimmph of the Rampant Party, upon the going off of the Mob from their antient Allies; and after they were raifed by us, declaring for the Enemy. It was pleafant, to fee us raking in the old Tory Pamphlets, for Railery against Tumults and Rabling: the upon the first Importation of a few Colours from Flanders, and the Assurances given us by Irish Tom, who had fixt the Time to May-Day, we firmly believ'd, we should have them again on our Side: and then those Reasons and Raileries would revert to their first Owners. However a Reason is good, if it ferves the Turn but for ten Days; and tho' by our Moderation, we suffer'd the Parsons to pass among their Neighbours for ordinary Monsters. and little Devils only of about two Years old, fo that the Rabble began to think 'em very good Play-Fellows; and tho' we made fuch a Noise and Oftentation of our Wealth, that our loving Subjects began to think of claiming their Part in the Plunder: Yet now thefethings are all over, we have flood the Shock much better than the Tories used to do, when they were attack'd by the very fame Weapons; and there is all the Reason to believe, that the Tories will foon take their Turn; for that Poverty we have brought and entailed upon the People, will foon make them mutiny against their present Directors, tho' they are not in Fault, before they can retrieve our Milinanagement. The Officers, as the hot Weather comes on, will perhaps begin some Gambol or other, drefs a Scare-Crow for us, or it may be, give us fome very great Rogue or Raparee in Diffres, as bad as our felves, that we may have Pitty upon him. When other People ger to be as rich as we are, there

there will be many Mouths watering at them too: Especially, if they have the same Occasion that we had, to proclaim our Wealth, and let the World know whereour Mines lay. Whatever happens, the Mob must be with us, and bring us in again like a mighty Torrent; for it is not to be expected, they should part with their old Friends for a hasty Word, or for one rash and inconsiderate Action.

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We have been told indeed, that our Political Lies and Pious Frauds were ill Contrived, and worse Managed; and that at present we are utterly exhausted. The Ingratitude of the Tories is indeed in this Case never to be Palliated or Allowed for; when they gave out, that we were Enemies to the Church, that we were Fierce, Immoderate, Implacable in our Tempers, that our Avarice was Infatiable, and we should Spoil, Plunder, and Devour all that came in our Way, and that we were Enemies to the Prerogasive, and Hereditary Infulters of Monarchy: We did them the Favour to make their Words good in every Particular, fo foon as ever it came to the Tryal; but when we represented them as Papists, French-men, Jacobites, Tyrants, Perkinites, and Blood-suckers; they gave the Lie to every Name, fo foon as ever it was in their Power: purfued the War with France, were hearty for the Succession, secured the Publick Debts, declared for the Indulgence to Diffenters, and even let Us go unpunished. But what then? Tho' this Bite failed, have we not another? Are we fo exhausted? Did we not presently give out, that they never intended all this, but comply'd with it, because they found it necessary at prefent: Tho' we knew there was no Proof but our ScanScandal, that ever they intended otherwise? Did we not affure the World, that some of their Leaders were Whigs in Masquerade, tho' we know. that They know that we would have Hanged them as the worst of Tories, who never herded with us, but to Betray and Undermine us, and that we shall never forgive them the Late Turn? And did we not prefently trump up a Distinction of Old and New Whigs, and give out that the New Whigs, most of which were of the Late Ministry. were False Brethren, and as such ought to be divefted; and that most of the New Ministry are Old Whigs, and ought to be joined to the Old Whigs of the Late Ministry, so that it may be a Whig Ministry still ? Have we not perswaded the Town, that the Odober Men, and their Adherents, are Mortal Enemies to the Present Miniftry, tho' we know the fecret Correspondence between them, and that their Demands are Concerted; and then, because of their Numbers, made the Pretence to Ruin us, as if the Ministry could not help it? And after all thefe pretty Inventions, are we Exhaufted? are we Drained? Has not the Town bob'd at these Baits, swallowed the Gudgeon, and liftened to our Pamphleteers? and may we not reasonably hope to be reflored, fince we Practice our Old Arts with fuch Success, and our Good Genius has not forfaken us?

may induce us to Believe, we shall soon have another Turn in our Favour; such as the Great Power of Money, which is so much the Property of our Party, and which may be turned to a very good account, e'er it is accounted for, and the exorbitant Surplusage Refunded. Besides this,

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the great Increase of our Necessary Women, who are so apt to do good to the Distressed; as also the Method of the Tories, who take all Advantages of the Divisions between the Old and New Whigs, the Subscribers and Those who stand out, as we did of their Divisions: Who erect Clubs to promote their Interest by a Pretended Opposition; and in short, give into a great many of our Measures, which may at last lead them into those that Ruined Us. But I wave these Considerations: Those I have already mentioned, are sufficient for the Consolation of our Friends, and the Terror of our Enemies.

More might be faid, if the Times would bear it and less could not have been faid, without wronging a Good Caufe, which God, in his own Good Scason, will take Care of. I hope it will one time or other be Remembered to my Advantage. That I have Dared to be Honest in a Vil-Janous Age, and to appear boldly in the Face of the World, an Advocate and Defender of the Injured and Oppressed, who yet have Deserved other Usage from their Country. Others could write of Publicole, Arifides, Attieus, and Epamimondas, when they Flourished and were at the Head of Affairs: My Task has been to acknowledge and proclaim their Merit, and with it the Ingratitude of their Country, now they are Distressed and Forsaken. Every body fees to what a Monstrous Pitch, the known Infolence of the Tories is already Rifen; for which Reason, it would have been inexcusable Hardiness in me to Publish my Name to the World, and thereby Expose my self to their Fury. I reserve my felf for

(37)

for a Better Fate; tho' in Handling the Subject, I have not Spared Them; and if they should Difference me, am Prepared for the Worst that their Fury and Mad Zeal can Invent.

I expect a great many Answers to what I have written, and that I shall be attack'd with all the Ill-manners, Billinfgate, and Railery, which are fo natural to the Tories: But I hope my Readers will provide against it, as well as I do, and will learn to Despise Ill-Language, and listen only to strict Fact and found Reason. For my own Part. my Conscience is my Support; I have the As Triplex about me, with which the Wbigs have fo long stood the Shock of all their Enemies, I am conscious I have done my Duty, and leave the rest to Providence. I am sure, this is not a Time for the Whigs to fit still, and hold their Tongues, under the Discipline of their Task-Masters. I have broken the Ice, and expect that all Lovers of Truth and Friends to the Constitution should stand by, and assist me. Let the Examiner and his Brother Abel begin the Fray if they please; if they will keep close to the Subject, and argue upon the Principles of Reason and Justice, I shall attend to and answer them; but if they flick to their usual Talents of railing and calling Names, as I shrewdly suspect they will: I shall no more mind fuch Barkings, than if I were actually placed in the Sphere of the Moon, quite out of hearing the Clamour they make,

When I first undertook this Subject, I gave the Rough Draught of it to a very Eminent Tory, to peruse; agreeable to the Humour of his Party,

( 38.)

the was in a great Heat, railed incessantly, and threatned me with an Answer. If he holds in that Mind, upon the first Appearance of his Pretended Consutation, I shall be ready with a Reply; of which timely Notice shall be given in the Review or Observator:

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